

Your name: _____ Date: _____ Final Score: _____

Trainer name: _____ City: _____ Office Use Record # _____

Medication Assistance Final Exam

Matching (2 pts each correct answer)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Psychoactive Medication _____ | A. A system used to help prevent medication errors |
| 2. Five Rights _____ | B. Medication(s) not given in manner prescribed |
| 3. Medication Error _____ | C. Important person in the participant's chain of care |
| 4. MAR _____ | D. Medication used to alter moods and behaviors |
| 5. Medication Assistant _____ | E. Record used to document medication assistance |

True or False (Mark T or F) (1 pt each correct answer)

- _____ 1. It is okay to give a participant oral medications while they are lying flat on their back.
- _____ 2. All types of insulin take at least 30 to 45 minutes to take effect.
- _____ 3. A moderate deviation from a participant's medical baseline always necessitates activating the EMS system (Calling 911).
- _____ 4. A medication may be known by different names.
- _____ 5. You can potentially be held legally responsible for your actions and inactions regarding medication assistance.
- _____ 6. Anyone can engage in a chemical restraint.
- _____ 7. PRN medications do not have to be documented on the MAR
- _____ 8. Simply knowing the Five Rights will prevent you from making a medication error.
- _____ 9. With a medication in which the administration time is tied to an event, you can give the medication up to an hour before or after, and not consider it a medication error.
- _____ 10. One of the best ways to prevent medication errors is to always exercise awareness.
- _____ 11. Contacting an on-call supervisor first when faced with a life-threatening medical emergency is appropriate.
- _____ 12. Over sedation of a participant does not increase their risk of aspiration.
- _____ 13. Unless a mistake is suspected, medical orders need to be followed as written by the prescribing professional.
- _____ 14. Because herbal remedies are natural, they will never cause side effects.
- _____ 15. It is a best practice to use medical abbreviations.

Fill in the Blanks (Total 20 pts)

1. The Five Rights are: (5 pts)
Right _____
Right _____
Right _____
Right _____
Right _____
2. At what three stages of medication assistance should you check the Five Rights? (3 pts)
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
3. List 3 medical emergencies (related to medication assistance) in which you will need to call 911. (3 pts)
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
4. Give 2 examples of when to wear gloves while assisting with medication. (2 pts)
 1. _____
 2. _____
5. List 5 routes in which you can administer medications. (5 pts)
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
6. List 2 times you would contact the prescribing physician. (2 pts)
 1. _____
 2. _____

Multiple Choice – Pick the most correct answer (2 pts each correct answer)

1. Effective infection control measures helps prevent the spread of _____.
 - (a) bacteria
 - (b) viruses
 - (c) infection
 - (d) all of the above
2. All medications can potentially cause _____.
 - (a) hives
 - (b) side effects and/or addictions
 - (c) side effects and/or allergic reactions
 - (d) none of the above

3. A medication error occurs when _____.
 - (a) the wrong medication is given
 - (b) the medication is given at the wrong time
 - (c) the wrong dose is given
 - (d) all of the above
4. A side effect is _____.
 - (a) an unwanted effect of a medication
 - (b) an intended effect of a medication
 - (c) something that can occur gradually or immediately
 - (d) a and c
5. Which of the following possible medication reactions is the most serious _____.
 - (a) moderate headache
 - (b) new and sudden onset of drooling
 - (c) facial rash
 - (d) muscle twitches
6. If an effect of a medication is desired and is intended to treat a certain condition it is considered to be _____.
 - (a) a side effect
 - (b) a positive outcome
 - (c) a therapeutic effect
 - (d) an unfortunate effect
7. After the administration of insulin you should always ensure to _____.
 - (a) have the participant eat a meal or snack within 15 minutes
 - (b) have the participant eat a meal or snack within 30 minutes
 - (c) have the participant eat a meal or snack within 60 minutes
 - (d) have the participant eat a meal or snack within a timeframe that is dependent on the type of insulin administered.
8. How many medications can cause side effects? _____.
 - (a) none
 - (b) some
 - (c) all
 - (d) just PRN's
9. Medication side effects can present themselves _____.
 - (a) slowly
 - (b) after years of taking the medication
 - (c) immediately
 - (d) all of the above

10. Which one of the following is not a responsibility of the Medication Assistant? _____
- (a) ensuring the safety of the participant
 - (b) following the participants "Plan of Care"
 - (c) determining how often participants should receive scheduled medications
 - (d) reporting concerning conditions or behaviors
11. Which of the following symptoms of hypoglycemia is most concerning? _____
- (a) hunger
 - (b) drowsiness
 - (c) confusion
 - (d) sweating
12. Which of the following medication errors would be an inappropriate reason to contact poison control? _____
- (a) wrong dose
 - (b) wrong participant
 - (c) wrong time
13. If you believe that a pharmacy has filled a prescription incorrectly you should _____.
- (a) ignore your concern and give the medication
 - (b) give the medication then contact the Physician and/or pharmacy
 - (c) contact the Physician and/or pharmacy for clarification or instructions
 - (d) none of the above
14. Which of the following methods is not a recommended way to help verify the identity of a participant? _____
- (a) ask the participant their name
 - (b) ask another staff to help identify the participant
 - (c) ask the participant if their name is....(in a yes or no manner)
 - (d) check photo in participant's file (if applicable)
15. What can alter the effectiveness of a medication?
- (a) taking it at the wrong time
 - (b) chewing a medication that was meant to be swallowed
 - (c) incorrect storage
 - (d) all of the above

Essay Questions (5 pts each)

1. Angela is 32 years old and prescribed Celexa for depression. The morning you are getting Angela's Celexa ready to administer, she informs you that she does not want to take her medication and does not do so. What do you do?

2. You have just administered an antibiotic to the right participant at the right time and the right dose. However, about 2 hours later, the participant is complaining about a minor stomach ache. What do you do?

3. You just administered an antipsychotic medication to the wrong participant. What do you do?

4. You are handed medications in an unlabeled container for you to give to a participant. What do you do?

5. A participant is meant to receive a seizure medication three times daily. You got busy and 3 hrs after the scheduled time remembered that you forgot to administer the medication. What do you do?